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LONDON OFFICE—32 Cannon St., London, England.

GOING ON FOR YEARS.

A Market Investigation Quietly Stopped in 1887.

Something that Mr. Shearman May Care to Explain.

More About the \$50,000 Missing Permits.

At the new Washington Market investigation this morning Samuel Werner, who was recalled as a witness, revealed how he crawled out of a very small hole yesterday.

He had testified early in February that the only money transaction between him and John Pickford, who stands Werner now occupies, was a loan of \$2 to Pickford.

Yesterday, despite the fact that Pickford had testified that Werner had paid him \$100 and agreed to pay him \$475, Werner insisted that the former testimony given by him was true.

To-day he was pinned down to the admission that Pickford had told the truth about the agreement and loan, but that it had been made subsequent to the first time the witness testified.

Deputy Collector David Barnett, who collected the money for the Market Bureau, was called to the stand and testified by Mr. Nicol with reference to a tabulated statement showing the collection of wages for several years.

This table shows that the collections of these fees all off steadily during the three years that Barnett has been collector until since the beginning of this investigation.

The only explanation that this decrease in the wages could make was the establishment of the Wallstock Market in Brooklyn, which would have taken many wagons out of the hands of the East River.

To Commissioner Holahan the witness said that there has been no check on him in the matter of tickets and collections, and that if he had appropriated \$5,000 of the people's money to his own use no one would be any the wiser.

Mr. Barnett swore that he had accounted for every cent he had and the treasury manager testified that an average of 110,000 wagons were used in the Market during the three years of its existence.

Assistant Commissioner of Accounts Owen testified that he was called to the stand by Mr. Nicol, yet from the testimony of Collector Barnett it appears that only about 60,000 wagons were used or at least accounted for. They are sold at 25 cents each.

William C. Towne, Deputy Collector in the Market Bureau, was called to the stand and interrogated as to his knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing books. He said he had none.

Major William Hancock Clark, who was bookkeeper in the Market Bureau, was called to the stand and testified that he was next sworn.

At that time the Commissioners of Accounts were called to the stand and testified that they had been called to the stand by Mr. Nicol, yet from the testimony of Collector Barnett it appears that only about 60,000 wagons were used or at least accounted for. They are sold at 25 cents each.

He testified that he once called the attention of Commissioner Shearman to the fact that the accounts were not being kept in the Market Bureau, but that he was called to the stand by Mr. Nicol, yet from the testimony of Collector Barnett it appears that only about 60,000 wagons were used or at least accounted for. They are sold at 25 cents each.

Another account attempted to make an investigation of the Bureau and found accounts kept in a very secret manner in the Market Bureau in lead pencil.

Major Clark said that he did not like the appearance of things and the treasury manager of the Superintendent of Markets when he was looking into the books of the Bureau. He reported the condition of affairs to Commissioner Shearman, and was immediately taken out of the Bureau and sent to work in another department.

Major Clark thought that his transfer was made because he was trying to find out too much. He was also called to the stand by Mr. Nicol, yet from the testimony of Collector Barnett it appears that only about 60,000 wagons were used or at least accounted for. They are sold at 25 cents each.

John P. Kavanagh, a professional accountant, formerly an assistant under Commissioner of Accounts Shearman and Adamson, also testified to having been called to the stand by Mr. Nicol, yet from the testimony of Collector Barnett it appears that only about 60,000 wagons were used or at least accounted for. They are sold at 25 cents each.

At that time he made a report to Commissioner Shearman in which he said that if the oldest inhabitant should drop into the Market Bureau he would find him perfect in the matter of the system of bookkeeping on slips of paper kept in vest pockets there in vogue.

This report was made to the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, was recalled to testify that during the three years he had been in the office no examination has been made of the Chamberlain's accounts.

Commissioner Holahan here announced that the investigation was discontinued for the time being, to be resumed whenever the attendance of fugitive witnesses can be secured.

MUNDANE MATTERS.

Joe Howard says that Elbridge T. Gerry spends much of his time, but none of his money, hobnobbing at Albany. Perhaps he is well paid for his time by his fellow-Bureaucrats.

The Republican "victory" in Rhode Island reminds us of the man who had driven a horse in a race and upon being asked how he came out, replied: "Splendid, sir; I drove them all victoriously before me!"

It is said that some of the Republican statesmen have an understanding with the different departments that none of the recommendations of men for office bearing their signatures mean business unless accompanied by some special mark in the corner.

Riker's Compound Sarsaparilla.

Is composed of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Chamomile, Gentian, Rhubarb, Mandarin, etc. It is a blood purifier and liver medicine. It has no equal. It cures all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a blood purifier and liver medicine. It has no equal. It cures all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc.

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NOW'S YOUR CHANCE, GIRLS.

AN AFRICAN AUTHOR AND TRAVELLER IS IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

And Wants "The Evening World" to Find Him One—She Must Be Well Educated, Accomplished and Refined and Able to Ride a Horse—Dundess and Requested Not to Reply.

WIFE WANTED.

I am thirty-three years old, plain-looking, South American by birth and of African ancestry. My business is such that I travel extensively, principally in foreign lands. My wife must be well educated, possessing all the graces of a lady of good standing. Must have a knowledge of bookkeeping. All the luxuries, comforts and enjoyments that are necessary to make one happy I will give in return. Dundess and replies are requested not to apply.

Address G. R. Lee, care of THE EVENING WORLD.

The above was written on a slip of paper, which a colored gentleman of good address laid before an EVENING WORLD man with the remark that it was a comprehensive statement of his case.

The reporter had a pleasant chat with the man, who was too modest in stating to candidates for marital honors that he was "plain looking."

Mr. Lee, who is not Mr. Lee, by the way, but possesses a name well known as that of an author, lecturer, clergyman of the English Church and traveler of extended experience, has the face of a student, darker than the coffee berry, and brimming over with intelligent good-nature. His eyes beam through round glasses, and he converses in an intellectual strain.

He is now engaged in commercial business as a wholesale drummer, but he was for ten years a missionary. Five years he spent in Hindostan and five years with Bishop Taylor in the Congo country in South-Central Africa among the Kafirs, while at one time he was a minister in the Argentine Republic.

He speaks the English, Spanish, Hindostanee and Portuguese languages fluently, and is the author of "A Glimpse at Africa," published in Boston last year. He is thirty-three years of age and is weary of singleness. All this the gentleman told the reporter. Then he said:

"I make a good living, having a thriving trade in my line of goods among wholesale dealers. I have been all over the world, travelling these twenty years, and I want a wife, and THE EVENING WORLD can help me get her."

"She must be a business woman, but a woman. She must be an accomplished rider on horseback, must agree to travel with me, and she must have full control of a home and must be as capable of entertaining as Mrs. Cleveland to be mistress of the White House."

She must be between eighteen and twenty-three years of age, and she may have a little sister, if she has one ten to thirteen years old, for her companion. She must send her own looking glass, must agree to travel with me, and she must have full control of a home and must be as capable of entertaining as Mrs. Cleveland to be mistress of the White House."

This is an opportunity for some dusky belle.

Mr. Lee seems to be all that he claims. He was well dressed, and carried a prosperous-looking sample case slung over his shoulder. He is in dead earnest, and will receive propositions or overtures from any one who would like to become his wife through this office.

Save the Children.

[Strong Words from the Metropolitan.]

The Herald has been led by its wild jealousy of the World into a very foolish and untenable position. As the law stands at present, certain charitable societies have arbitrary powers over children, and the decisions of police justices concerning children to the custody of these societies cannot be reviewed by the higher courts. An amendment now before the Legislature corrects the law and gives the courts the right of reviewing the proceedings of the justices. This is a proper and necessary amendment, and it has been adopted unanimously—but, out of spite against THE EVENING WORLD, which proposed it and has circulated petitions in its favor, the Herald denounces it as a plot to subject our children to the most infamous outrages. Evidently the acting editor of the Herald, in his rage, has not measured the meaning of words. He can scarcely believe that such judges as Barrett, Patterson, Brady and Lawrence would sanction outrages upon children, and yet all of them have emphatically indorsed and recommended the amendment.

Here is the state of the law, drawn not from the imagination, but from actual fact: Your little girl is playing out of doors. An officer of the Society comes along and arrests her as a vagrant. She is too young to explain. The officer takes her before a police magistrate, who commits her to the custody of the Society. Then there is no legal way by which you can recover your little girl. You cannot go before a judge and show that she was arrested through a mistake or through malice and have her restored to you. If you beg the officers of the Society to give her up, they will do so, but they will do so only if they are bound. If you appeal to the press your child is promptly smuggled out of the State. This may occur to you who read this to any family in New York, rich or poor. Similar cases have occurred and are matters of record. The judges have denounced the Society in the strongest terms, but declared themselves powerless to save the children. Hence the amendment is necessary. The Herald now threatens to attack, threatening legislators with the opposition of religious societies if they dare to vote for it. But every sensible legislator will vote for it because it is just and right, and he will cast his vote with special emphasis if he be a father.

The only objection brought against the amendment is that it may give the societies some trouble. What of that? Is it not better for the parents of the societies to be troubled than for children to be torn from their parents unlawfully? If the Society is justified in taking a child, the Judge will so decide. If not, of what value is the argument about troubling the Society in face of the fact that a child has been unlawfully taken from his mother and father? One would suppose that there need be no debate about such a subject, nor would there be were not Mr. Gerry as fanatical a crank as the late Mr. Bergh. He is blind to everything except his own despotic powers. He means well, but does badly. He has stirred up the Herald with the notion that the amendment is an "Evil Wind" idea, and hence the opposition to it. But, whether the original "Evil Wind" idea or the Herald's, it is a good idea and ought to be carried into effect immediately. We cannot allow our children to be dragged away at the option of Mr. Gerry, even if he had a thousand times the sense, judgment and discretion which he now lacks. If he were really wise and benevolent he would support the amendment, because he would not fear to have his actions reviewed by any court.

A Million for a Bridal Gift.

[RECEIVED AT THE EVENING WORLD.]

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—It is learned that John D. Rockefeller's wedding gift to his daughter, Bessie, who was married to a son of Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, of Rochester, took the form of a \$1,000,000 check on the Bank of the Republic, which he himself will look.

ROCKEFELLER'S TRUSTS. [Continued from page 1.]

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FUGITIVE SCHWARTZ HELD.

HE COULD NOT GIVE BAIL IN GENERAL SESSIONS TO-DAY.

Brought Back from Mr. Louis by Inspector Byrne's Detectives—Arraigned Before Judge Martine on Charges of Forgery. Notes for \$2,000 and Remanded Back to a Cell.

Julius Schwartz, erstwhile editor of Hungary, a weekly newspaper published in Centre street, and who ran away some three weeks ago, is alleged, to avoid creditors, as well as an indictment for forgery which was threatened, has been brought back to New York a prisoner.

Detective-Sergeant Heard, of Inspector Byrne's staff, captured him in Kansas City on Sunday, March 31, in the post-office in that city.

Schwartz was with his brother at the time, and he claimed that he was entirely innocent of the charge of forgery on which the warrant was issued. It charged him with forging the name of Joseph Buckhead, of 535 Grand street, Brooklyn, to a promissory note for \$700.

He told the detective that he had got into New York life and was going to live in Denver, where he thought there were better chances for a bright young man.

The detective said he must come to New York, a proposition to which he strenuously objected, and made such a kick that extradition papers had to be obtained, and the brother came back with the detective and his prisoner as far as Jersey City, but would not cross the river.

The morning Schwartz was arraigned before Judge Martine in General Sessions. He had no counsel nor any one to furnish bail, and he was committed to the House of Detention.

He showed no nervousness whatever, and answered the questions put to him in a quiet, unexcited manner. He said he was a native-born American, and that he was a member of the Eighty-third regiment of New York Volunteers in the late war.

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